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W. R. HEARST.

AN AMERICAN PAPER FOR THE AMERICAN PEOPLE.

THE RAMAPO RAID.

The amazing proceedings in the Board of Public Improvements on Wednesday in relation to the Ramapo Water Company's proposition to sell water to the city for the next forty years are enough to make us uncertain whether we are living under a government of law or under the gang-rule of a pirate ship.

Without any discussion Water Commissioner Dalton, backed by President Holahan, of the Board of Public Improvements, undertook to force through a resolution approving a contract by which the city would have been compelled to pay the Ramapo Water Company \$14,000 per day for the next forty years—nearly \$10 a minute—or \$200,000,000 in all.

According to Commissioner Dalton's own estimate, a plant capable of supplying three times as much water as the Ramapo Company is to furnish can be constructed for from \$70,000,000 to \$100,000,000. The proposition, therefore, is that the city shall pay in instalments several times the cost of the company's plant, and at the end shall own nothing.

The men who are pushing this monstrous job say that the city cannot afford to build new water works of its own. But they think it can afford to pay more than twice as much to present a water plant to a private corporation.

Whatever may be thought of other public utilities, it is at least generally agreed in this vicinity that the people ought to own their own supplies of air and water. It has been the policy of New York for generations to have the city furnish water to its citizens. We are now advancing to the conception of public gas works, asphalt plants and street railroads. And this is the time selected by Dalton, Holahan & Co. for a reversion to the prehistoric system of private water works.

When Comptroller Coler protested against this scandalous gift to a corporation Mr. Holahan remarked contemptuously: "When you talk of municipal ownership, you talk in the air." If talk of municipal ownership is talk in the air, then the Democratic Municipal Convention that was supposed to formulate Mr. Holahan's political creed was talking in the air, for it emphatically indorsed the principle of municipal ownership.

One of the peculiar features of this remarkable affair is that the Corporation Counsel, who has not yet found time to examine and approve the contract prepared by the Rapid Transit Commission for the construction of the underground railroad, although he has had it in his possession for eighteen months, passed the Ramapo contract through all its stages before the Comptroller had even heard of its existence.

The people of New York owe a debt of gratitude to Comptroller Coler for his determined, and for the moment successful, resistance to this gigantic scheme of plunder. Mr. Coler is of the stuff of which Mayors, and, perhaps, higher officials, may well be made.

The community has two things to do about the piratical project that the honest members of the Board of Public Improvements have scotched—first, to stamp the life out of it, and second, to fix the responsibility for it.

These are some of the men that originated it, and that may naturally be expected to profit by it:

THOMAS C. PLATT.
EDWARD LAUTERBACH.
TRACY, BOARDMAN AND PLATT.

These are the Tammany Democrats who tried to deliver the city over to the Republican pirates:

MAURICE F. HOLAHAN, President of Board of Public Improvements.
W. DALTON, Commissioner of Water Supply.
JAMES KANE, Commissioner of Sewers.
J. P. KEATING, Commissioner of Highways.
J. J. COOGAN, President of the Borough of Manhattan.
L. F. HAFEN, President of the Borough of the Bronx.

These are the men who protected the public interests:

BIRD S. COLE, Comptroller.
J. L. SHEA, Commissioner of Bridges.
F. M. GIBSON, proxy for James McCartney, Commissioner of Street Cleaning.
HENRY S. KEARNY, Commissioner of Public Buildings.
FREDERICK BOWLEY, President of the Borough of Queens.
GEORGE CROMWELL, President of the Borough of Richmond.

Probably most of the supporters of the steal will follow the example of a distinguished Justice of the United States Supreme Court and change their minds before the question comes up again. But if they do not, Mayor Van Wyck, who was absent on Wednesday, will have the casting vote. The public will expect him to be on hand and cast it right.

EDUCATION IN THE SOUTH.

The Review of Reviews for August contains the full text of a thoughtful address on "Education in the Southern States," delivered by the Hon. J. L. M. Curry. In treating of the education of the negro the important fact is brought out that every State in the South maintains schools for both races without legal discrimination as to the benefits conferred.

Heedless Northern criticism of the South for bringing up the negro in ignorance should be silenced when it is understood that fully \$100,000,000, contributed by white taxpayers, has been given for negro education, and that 1,250,000 negro children are enrolled in the Southern schools. In Mr. Curry's opinion: "Nothing in the history of civilization is comparable to this sublime self-denial and this work of enlarged patriotism."

The South will work out its own social and political destiny. Its people very properly resent the interference of outsiders. They came out of the war impoverished, their homes destroyed, their schools and colleges in many instances burned. They began life over again under the most adverse conditions. That they have built up thriving communities and added to their material wealth in the face of disaster is proof that they have in them the qualities that will master the problems that confront them.

Mr. Curry sums up his comment with this striking comparison: "From the Bureau of Jew."

Education I gather that the Northern col- have in productive funds \$102,721,451, an mind, with its keen sense of justice, to

while the South, exclusive of the District of Columbia, reports \$15,741,000. In the North there are twenty-three institutions with an annual income of from \$100,000 to \$200,000, while in the South there are only thirteen. The North has three colleges with an annual income of from \$400,000 to \$500,000, and three with an income of from \$700,000 to \$800,000, while in that favored class the South has not one. No wonder that in the Northern press, the greatest civilizing force of the times, while columns are given to interesting accounts of what higher institutions are doing and receiving, there is scarcely a mention of work done or help received by the struggling colleges of the South."

THE HUMILIATION OF FRANCE.

M. Guerin, the head of the Anti-Semite League, still defies the Paris police behind his barricade. His companions are described as wild with excitement, their eyes staring from their heads. They are drinking alcohol to keep up their strength and courage.

This spectacle of law-breakers defying the authorities is, in many of its aspects, as comical as a scene out of opera bouffe. But the humor of it fades out in the realization that the chief actors in it are persecuting an innocent man on account of race prejudice. They are staining the honor of France in a mad desire to torture Dreyfus for being a Jew.

THE LAWS regulating the storage of explosives in New York are very strict, and hitherto they have been supposed to be strictly enforced. Last night's explosion suggests questions that some officials may find it difficult to answer.

THE JOURNAL'S CHOICE.

Our amiable namesake, the Albany Evening Journal, premising that "whom the New York Journal will name as the next Democratic Presidential candidate is a matter of no importance," proceeds to speculate upon our choice to the extent of a third of a column.

The Albany Journal's editorial columns are so crowded with good matter, as might be expected from the name of the paper, that when our contemporary gives up a third of a column of its valuable space to a discussion of our probable course, we begin to think, notwithstanding its editor's declaration to the contrary, that we must be of some importance after all.

On that assumption the Albany Journal is informed that the New York Journal believes it the privilege and duty of all Democrats and all Democratic newspapers to discuss ANY good man or ANY good measure that MAY be brought before the National Convention, in order that the members of the convention may have all possible information for their guidance. We hardly feel like announcing beforehand whom we shall support, but if Mr. Barnes will lend his ear we will whisper confidentially that the man will be

The nominee of the Democratic National Convention.

TEXT OF MR. BRYAN'S IOWA SPEECH ON THE NEW ISSUES.

Bitterly Assails the Trusts and Declares That Republicanism Is Dying—Favors Adopting New Principles While Adhering to the Original Chicago Platform. His Views on Money Are Unchanged.



NEW ISSUES TO BE GREETED.

WE do not need to surrender a single syllable or idea of the Chicago platform. Like the inaugural speech of Thomas Jefferson it was made for all time. But when new and important issues come up we can take them into the family and fight on them without apologizing for any previous fight we have made.—Bryan's Speech in Iowa.

FOLLOWING is the text of William J. Bryan's speech at the meeting of the Democratic county chairmen of Iowa at Des Moines last Tuesday.

I want to say just a few words to you chairmen about the coming campaign. I believe that the outlook for Democracy in Iowa is brighter than ever before. Democratic principles are gaining in strength every day. I do not know why Republican principles should receive the support of the people anywhere. But in Iowa it seems absurd folly for the voters to follow such doctrine. Farmers, of all people, should have no use for the principles laid down by the Republican party.

In the last Presidential campaign the Democratic party was lacking in organization. This was because all the machinery of the party had been in the hands of the gold men. There had been no time to organize. To-day the party is in far better shape.

Organization Is Needed.

Organization is by no means everything to a party. But still a party cannot do much without organization. Organization requires sacrifice. In time of war there are plenty of men who are willing to leave their homes, say goodbye to wife and mother and children, and go to the front to fight the battles of their country. The sacrifices to be made for principle's sake in times of peace are just as important.

The trouble is we have been lacking in campaign funds. In the case of the Democratic party, these funds must come from the masses of the party. When the Republicans want to raise money they go to the bankers, the heads of corporations, the trust managers and they furnish the supply. And when the ticket is elected, the bankers dictate the policy of the party. It is just as much the duty of the people to furnish campaign funds as it is to vote. You chairmen must teach the people this.

Money Owns the G. O. P.

The Republican party is absolutely impotent in the hands of the money power. The people must give money and elect a ticket that will be absolutely sure to bring about reform despite the money power. Organize so that you can distribute literature when it is sent to you, and support your party papers. Don't take a Republican paper and let the Democratic go without your support. I am willing for you to take both, but at least take your own party paper.

On the question of trusts the people are beginning to open their eyes. The farmers are beginning to see. The travelling men also realize what an industrial trust means. The Republican party has sadly changed since the days of Abraham Lincoln. You can't illustrate it better than to take a blackboard and draw a picture of Lincoln. Make him tall and manly looking, then way below draw a picture of Mark Hanna. Make him short and squat; build a totem pole from Lincoln to Hanna, and you will see what the Republicans have done.

WE do not need to surrender a single syllable or idea of the Chicago platform. Like the inaugural speech of Thomas Jefferson, it was made for all time. But when new and important issues come up we can take them into the family and fight on them without apologizing for any previous fight we have made. When the Democratic party has once come into power and Democratic principles have been tried the Republican party will dissolve and be lost forever.

BITTER ATTACK ON TRUSTS, MONEY AND EXPANSION.

IN the evening Mr. Bryan delivered a public address to the State delegates who had gathered for the Democratic State Convention, the text of which follows:

I AM grateful to Father Nugent for the kindly words with which he has presented me to this audience. I am glad of the religious character of the audience, which is manifested by the fact that some of our Methodist brethren say "Amen" to his sentiments. (Cheers and laughter.) When you get down deep enough for

bed-rock principles you can bring all the churches and all the denominations together in accord with a sentiment that makes all men kin. And in this great conflict we are reaching bed rock.

I esteem it a great privilege to speak to this great audience; to see the people thus manifest their interest in principles that were declared dead in 1896. I want to bring encouragement to you. There is no more doubt of our ultimate triumph than of to-morrow's sunrise. I believe this because I believe in the intelligence and patriotism of the people, and in the omnipotence of truth. (Applause.)

Right Must Win in the End.

If we are right we will win. When it went against us in 1896, I believed we were right and would yet triumph; and if we were wrong it was best that we should have failed. I believe that the good citizen desires the triumph of that which is true, rather than that which he believes to be true. No Republican can more earnestly rejoice in my defeat than I will do if he will prove to me that my defeat was for the good of the country. I say it selfishly, for I am going to live here for some time yet. (Laughter.)

For the benefit of some Republican newspapers that have been given to announcing that I was dead, I desire to say that, unless I get away from my present plans I will be here some years to come.

The good of the country should be the good of the whole country, and of the whole plain people, not of the men who hold the post offices and other positions.

If we are right, we will succeed, and events are vindicating the position of our party in 1896. More than that: I believe that every plank in the Chicago platform was right (applause); I believe that every plank in that platform is now right, and I believe every plank will be right in 1900. (Great applause.)

That platform did not deal with temporary questions. It applied the principles laid down by Thomas Jefferson to the problems before the country. The Republican party, since its victory, has not solved one of them. (Applause.) No; not one. Its conduct has only brought into bolder light the iniquity that characterizes every dealing of that party.

The Dollar Above the Man.

I will take as my text the statement that the Republican party is putting the dollar above the man. This is the very antithesis of the Republicanism of Abraham Lincoln. Why, in 1858, when it was first organized, the founders of the Republican party appealed to the people to take the Government back to the principles of Washington and Jefferson. To-day, you would think from its policies that Alexander Hamilton was the patron saint of the Republican party. But when it was organized, it appealed to Jefferson and to Washington. In 1859, the Republicans of Boston were celebrating the birthday of Jefferson. Think of Republicans celebrating the birthday of Jefferson! Abraham Lincoln was invited to be present and, in expressing his regrets, he said to Jefferson as high an encomium as I can pass upon him, and to be Jefferson is to be the greatest statesman the world has produced.

Money a Live Corpse.

There is another question, too; possibly I ought to apologize to his audience for bringing in a funeral subject. But I must dwell a little time on a dead issue—the money question. (Laughter.) Did you ever see anything that had so many lives as the money question? In 1892 they said it was dead. But in 1893 the President had to call Congress together to bury it. Again they buried it in 1894, and once more in 1895, and you may remember that it was up again in 1896, and had to be buried again. (Laughter.) Then they said that would settle it. But again it was up in 1897 and in 1898. It is here now and they are burying it again. But I have examined the corpse and find it in such a good state of preservation that I believe it will last till 1900.

Why is it? Why is it that they find it so hard to bury the silver cause?

Because no tomb was ever made so strong that it could imprison a righteous cause.

Why is it that our opponents continue to bury the silver cause? Because they would rather go to a funeral than a debating society. (Laughter.)

Bankers Turned the Tide.

Farmers, how can you believe that the gold standard is good for you in the United States when the English farmers decided it was bad for them in England, which is the home of the gold standard? You tell me that England did not join with us to get rid of the gold standard; that Europe did not join. Why? Because in September, 1897,

some bankers met, few in number, and with closed doors, and pledged themselves to secrecy, and adopted resolutions that the gold standard was all right. Those bankers controlled the English Government, and the English controlled Europe, and Europe, through the English Government, controlled the policy of the United States.

You tell me that the gold standard is good? No party ever won an election on it. You tell me that the money question is dead? No handful of English bankers can ever settle a question for an American people. (Applause.) They say we can't use the same arguments now as in 1896. There is a difference in a goldbug and a silver man. In 1896, in 1897, when I went there to make speeches they said: "There comes Mr. Bryan, singing the same song as in 1896." The silver man could sing the same song over and over again, and the more he sings it the more the people like it. The gold bug never sings the same song twice. They said in 1896: "What you need is confidence."

Failures in the Wake of Gold.

They can't play the confidence game upon us any more. Four days before the election the papers said that in four days confidence would be restored. The day before election: "To-morrow confidence will be restored." The day after election they said: "Confidence is restored."

More banks failed the first six months after the election than ever in the history of the country. If I had been elected it would have been laid at my door. More business houses failed the first six months after the election than ever in the same period of time before. If I had been elected all this would have been my fault.

Times got so bad that some people thought that I had been elected, and one man from Texas wrote and congratulated me. But I have not been drawing a salary nor have I been appointing new Cabinet officers to fill the places of those who have resigned.

Times got better and the goldbug came out and said: "See; didn't I tell you what would happen if the gold ticket was elected? Didn't I tell you that gold would be discovered in British Columbia?" and did not every man who discovered gold in the Klondike admit that he had been mistaken? The people who said in 1896 that we had enough gold were the ones to do the most rejoicing when that was discovered.

If Gold Is Good, Why Not Plenty of It?

If the quantitative theory of money is wrong, what difference does it make if we have more? You admit that the quantitative theory is correct when you rejoice over the gold discoveries in the Klondike and the importation of gold from Europe. If increase of gold makes times better, why not open our mints and get more of it and of our own money? Money, like gold, must be considered both as to its quality and its quantity.

What's the use of telling me about the splendid quality of your food if you have not any for me when I am hungry?

Prosperity comes from the people. The Republicans say that prices are rising. There are several ways to make rising prices. One way is to form a trust and raise the price of something that farmers will buy, without raising the price of what he must sell, so that he is obliged to burn the candle at both ends. If the gold standard is good it must be because rising dollars are good, and if rising dollars are good it must be because falling prices are good.

The Question of Trusts.

But I must beg your pardon for talking so long on this question when there are others for discussion. Now, there is the trust question. I don't know whether all of you have heard it or not, but I do know that here in Iowa the Republican party has not made up its mind on that question, as evidenced by its platform declaration. It proposes to investigate the trusts and do away with them if they are a bad thing. Now, I don't know exactly how they are going to discern between the good trusts and the bad trusts, but I think it that the good trusts will be the ones that contribute the largest amounts to the Republican campaign funds.

But why not start at the root? The money trust is the parent trust and the greatest trust of them all. What is the use of fighting the toothpick trust or the nail trust or the rubber trust or the soap trust, one against which the great unwashed democracy would probably have the least antipathy, when we have the money trust to commence on? It is the greatest and worst trust of them all, and more harmful than all the others combined. Some people call on me to stop fighting the money trust, but I want to say to them we can't stop.

His Views of Expansion.

What does expansion mean? It means the exploitation of a new country. If this people want to sell their birthright for a mess of pottage, let them at least investigate the quality of the pottage.

How much will it cost this country to hold 10,000,000 people, speaking thirty different languages and living in 1,200 different islands? Who can tell how much we will get back? I think we can whip the Philippines into subjection—all of them who don't die in the process. We cannot tell how long it will take, or how often we will have to repeat the subjugation, or how much it will cost, but I am enough of an American to think we can beat any nation on earth—that we ought to beat.

Little Spain had almost completed the job of whipping the Philippines, after having been at it only 300 years. She sold to us a quit-claim deed—or rather an option on the fighting.

It is not a question of whether we can whip the Philippines or not, but whether we ought to whip them. I don't like to bring this question down to dollars and cents, but will it pay? It will not pay the right people. I can understand how men want fighting offices in the army desire to hold the islands; I can understand how people wanting franchises in the islands can advocate holding them. But I cannot understand how the great people can want to hold them.

Would Whites Live There?

You say hold them as a place for our children to go. Twenty people to the square mile here and sixty people to the square mile in the Philippines—or that many when we commenced—and then talk about securing an outlet for our surplus population. Our people would not go there and live under the tropical sun for all the wealth of the islands. Why? Because they would rather live in Iowa or Nebraska.

If you think that they would, look how it has been with other nations. In Jamaica there are 14,000 whites to 600,000 natives. In Java there are 25,000,000 natives to 60,000 Europeans. Look at England in her Indian possessions. From what you hear you would think the English people had been going over there in droves. I am amazed to find that after fifty years of English domination in India there are only 100,000 English-born residents there, and it takes an army of 70,000 English and 100,000 natives to protect these 100,000 English people. You may think that the English are educating the natives. Less than 1 per cent of the native women can read and write and less than 5 per cent of the total population can read and write.